ITALIANS PRESS GORIZIA ATTACKS WITHOUT PAUSE

Enemy Will Force Victory at Any Cost, Says Vienna War Office.

LAUNCH 11 ASSAULTS AT CARSO CRESTS

Austrians Claim to Have Hurled Back Foe Everywhere on the Isonzo Front.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Nov. 30.—"On the Italian front it becomes clearer that the Italians will, at all costs, force a victory near Gorizia, if it is at all possible to do so," says the official statement issued at Vienna to-night.

Considered in the light of previous announcements by the Austrian War Office, this communication is interpreted here as meaning that the fall of the Isonzo stronghold is near. The accounts given out at Vienna are believed to have been worded to prepare the public for an Austrian retirement east from Gorizia.

Against the whole front from Tolmino to the sea the Italians continue an energetic offensive. The Austrians have brought up reinforcements and have begun a series of counter attacks northwest of Gorizia, but west of the city and south of it, on the Doberdo plateau, the Italians are making progress.

Draw Nets Closer.

Slowly but surely, King Victor Emmanuel's troops are drawing their nets around Tolmino, Gorizia and Doberdo. Time after time their attacks have been repeated against carefully prepared positions. Although Vienna claims that most of these assaults have been repulsed, the constant battering of the invader's forces has weakened many essential points in the Austrian line.

Against the Tolmino and Gorizia bridgeheads and on the northern part of the Doberdo plateau the fighting is fiercest. Three attacks were launched against the Gorizia bridgehead to-day, eight against Monte San Michele and three against San Martino, in the Doberdo sector. All these, says Vienna, were driven back, with heavy losses to the Italians.

Rome claims to have made further progress in the Monte Nero zone, to have repulsed severe counter blows on the heights northwest of Gorizia, and to be continuing the advance on the Carso plateau, where strong trenches were stormed.

The fighting along the Isonzo is described by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, the Austrian commander, as "the hell of the battlefields," in an interview forwarded by a correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt."

Battle for Bridgehead.

The battle for the Gorizia bridgehead is said by the correspondent to be the bitterest and most bloody of the campaign. Losses are enormous, and there is a tremendous expenditure of ammunition.

Airmen are playing an important part. The Italians are employing great battle 'planes of a new type. When the weather is clear these armored flying machines, thirty yards long, equipped with three motors and two or three machine guns, can be seen plainly from the Austrian lines. Frequently entire squadrons take part in aerial battles.

A Stefani dispatch from Berne says that there is a shortage of coal at Trieste and that the price of illuminating gas has risen considerably. The population of the city has decreased largely, and there is suffering on account of lack of work.

WOULD JAIL DUTCH EDITOR

Amsterdam Prosecutor Resents Attack on Central Powers.

London, Nov. 30.—The public prosecutor of Amsterdam, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city, demanded to-day that a sentence of six months' imprisonment be imposed on Roer Schroeder, chief editor of the "Telegraaf," for having said in a recent article:

"There are in Central Europe a number of scoundrels who are responsible for the war."

BRITISH DENY BOMB CHARGE

Explosive Not Placed on Steamer Germania, Says Foreign Office.

London, Nov. 30.—An explosion reported on the German steamer Germania in the Baltic probably was due to sea water contracting the boilers after the ship had been run ashore and deserted in Swedish territorial waters, says an official statement by the Foreign Office to-day.

The statement was drawn out by a recent assertion from German sources that the Germania had been blown up by a bomb from a British submarine. The Foreign Office denies that any bomb was placed on the Germania by the British and adds that British sailors made no attempt to destroy the vessel, which was bound from Stettin with a cargo of 2,750 tons of concentrated iron ore.

"The Germania, heading for the Swedish coast, disregarding the signal to stop, continued to steam in that direction," says the statement. "Shots were fired by the submarine to bring the vessel to and also to warn her that she was running on a sand bank. The Germania paid no attention to these signals and ran ashore."

KITCHENER BACK FROM BALKANS

Will Tell War Council His Conclusions To-morrow —French Visits London.

London, Nov. 30.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, returned to-day from his trip to the Near East.

Earl Kitchener will meet his colleagues in the war council of the Cabinet on Thursday, when he will tell the results of his observations on the various battle fronts and his conferences at the capitals of the countries he visited.

Kitchener's visit to the Anzac region of the Gallipoli front is described in a press dispatch from Alexandria. No announcement had been made in advance, except to members of the staff, but news of his landing spread like wildfire. Soldiers rushed from their dugouts, tumbling over one another in their haste to reach the beach.

The moment Kitchener stepped ashore there was a great outburst of cheering. The War Secretary spoke to the soldiers of King George's appreciation of their services, saying they had done even better than had been expected.

The War Secretary strode up the steep paths and along the firing line with hardly more effort than one of the young Colonials, being in splendid trim. He stopped frequently to speak with the men in the trenches, heedless of danger. He visited one position only twenty yards from the Turks. He met the Australian and New Zealand divisional commanders, brigadiers and the other important officers, and obtained a good idea of the situation before leaving.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Western front, was in London yesterday and conferred with Premier Asquith.

TERMS OF PEACE WORLD QUESTION SAYS HALDANE

Ex-Lord High Chancellor Asserts All Nations Must Be Consulted.

ONLY WAY TO MAKE SETTLEMENT FINAL

Germany, He Asserts, Has Given Up All Its Powers to the General Staff.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 30.—Lord Haldane, who resigned as Lord High Chancellor last May, presiding at a lecture given by Sidney Webb, the famous profesor of economics, on "Supernational Authority Which Shall Prevent War," made an important peace pronouncement:

"In a great war like the present," said Lord Haldane, "two questions are always before us for reflection. Both relate to peace. Because these two questions have not been kept distinct either in speeches, the press or the attitude of the public generally, confusion has arisen in the mind of the public.

"The first question is—on what terms are we going to make peace? The second is, when peace is made, when victory is final, what assurance are we and the world going to have that no such situation will recur in the future? How is the world going to throw itself into the tremendous task of preventing a similar catastrophe?

"Regarding the first question, the first consideration is that we are not fighting alone. Our allies, as much as ourselves, are fighting for life and freedom. All are pledged to no separate peace that would be a fatal source of weakness.

"Apart from this obligation of the Allies, another point of equal import arises. With whom should we enter into a discussion of peace? With the German nation? No, not the German nation that gave the world Schiller, Beethoven, Wagner, Lessing, Niebuhr and scores of scientists and philosophers, and who in better times we hope will produce many more such. No, unfortunately. For this purpose the German nation has abdicated from its position. It has given its power into the hands of a different people. All power is now in the hands of the German General Staff, who have vaulted into the saddle of the German nation with none other set desire than that of victory and conquest, who, if peace were discussed now, would only regard it as mere weakness on our part, or perhaps an opportunity if in parlous straits of taking cover in order to leap again. We don't intend to let them leap again.

"The only possible peace must be peace of the entire world, note peace of this moment. Peace like the former cannot be negotiated with the General Staff. When the people of Germany let the Emperor and the General Staff leap into the saddle they made peaceful communion with us impossible, because it was under the leadership of men who could not be sincere. The Allies a century ago were ready to make peace with France, but not with Napoleon. He only wanted time to mature resources with the lessons learned from experience for an attack which would be more terrible.

"The German General Staff will only make peace when beaten. Our purpose is to beat them. The only conditions under which we will make peace are those of Asquith's Guildhall declaration.

"The second question is one of enduring peace for the world, combined with general tranquillity and relief from the burden of armaments and deliverance from the menace of militarism. The question is how to secure it. Undoubtedly in the present war the German General Staff made the biggest blunder in the world's history when it began the mad adventure of the present war. Not only did they begin it with inadequate strength, but also underestimating the strength and preparedness of the Allies. But if present conditions endure no such mistakes will be made in the future.

"The question is, do we want to keep up great armaments, coupled with a terrible financial burden upheld by ruined Germany and crippled England? The only thing able to prevent this state of affairs and hold off such consequences from the world for generations is complete confidence of the entire universe that war is and must necessarily be afar off. And this condition must apply not merely to the nations now warring, but to the neutral nations, for the benefit of the whole world. The world's mind must deliberate and mature upon this point. It is not a mere question for the belligerents. It is a question whereon the collective wisdom of the nations must now be exercised, and the consensus of thought of the whole world must leave the world much better than before the war began."

CABINET RUMORS ALARM AUSTRIA

People Feel Changes Now Mean Events of Grave Import.

London, Nov. 30.—Dispatches from Zurich, Switzerland, declare that rumors of impending changes in the Austrian Cabinet have excited surprise and some apprehension in political circles in Vienna.

The Austrian Parliament has not been in session since the outbreak of the war, and the fear is expressed in some of the dispatches reaching Zurich that matters of grave portent must have arisen to induce ministerial changes at the present critical moment.

It is declared in authoritative circles in Vienna that Emperor William's visit to the Austrian capital was without particular political purpose.

"The Pall Mall Gazette," associating Emperor William's visit to Vienna with reports that Germany is willing to enter on peace negotiations, ventures the opinion that, as already suggested, the Emperor's trip to the Austrian capital may represent a fresh attempt to bring about conclusion of a separate peace between Austria and Italy. It says:

"Some features of Italy's attitude may lend encouragement to such an enterprise. The government at Rome, for reasons never disclosed, has refrained from declaring war on Germany, and has shown no particular eagerness to coöperate with the Allies in restoring the situation in the Balkans.

"If it is believed in Berlin that Italy can definitely be squared by a liberal surrender of territory wherein she claims a national interest, great pressure may be employed at Vienna to bring about such a sacrifice, and thus liberate Austrian troops for other regions."

"Sluggard Peace" Disdained by Leader of Reichstag

Berlin, Nov. 30.—Ernst Basserman, a leading National Liberal member of the Reichstag, discussing the war in the "National Zeitung" under the title, "The Will of the People," says:

"A sluggard peace which does not bring us security east and west is equivalent to a lost war. The repetition of a war of destruction by European powers against Germany must be made impossible and will be made impossible if we make ourselves so powerful that none will dare attack us. Decades will pass before the hate of peoples will abate, and only fear of the strong will guarantee peace.

"It is not lust of conquest nor vanity nor desire to rule the world that drives us forward, but the spirit of self-preservation of a healthy people firmly resolved to achieve security east and west which will prevent a repetition of this horrible war, which has spared no single family."

Herr Bassermann says that nothing could tend to lengthen the war more than the appearance that Germany was seeking peace. He insists that the efforts to starve Germany, as he expresses it, not only have failed, but that the country can hold out for years if necessary.

SINK U-BOAT AND SEAPLANE

British Aviators Destroy Both Craft the Same Day.

London, Nov. 30.—The Admiralty gave out this evening additional details concerning the sinking of a German submarine off Middelkerke last Sunday by a bomb dropped from a British aeroplane, and also announced that a German seaplane had been brought down off Ostend. The statement says:

"On November 28 Flight Sub-Lieutenant Viney, accompanied by a French officer, Lieutenant Le Comte de Sincay, while patrolling off the Belgian coast dropped a bomb on a German submarine. The submarine was observed to have had her back broken. She sank in a few minutes.

"During the same day Flight Lieutenant Ferrand, with Air Mechanic Oldfield, in a seaplane shot down a German albatross seaplane off Ostend. The albatross dived nose first into the sea and sank."

GERMANS HOLD SNOWSHOES

Ban Export Under "Weapon" Decree, But Pass Phonographs.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The exportation of snowshoes, either partly or entirely finished, is forbidden in a decree issued to-day under the regulations governing "weapons, ammunition and powder."

The same order removes the restrictions on the exportation of various articles, including phonographs, glassware, canes, riding whips, watches, pianos, harmonicas and photograph frames.

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY GOODS BE SURE YOU are Aware where you will find the Newest and most exquisite Paris Novelties imported regularly by every steamer. Specially for Christmas Gifts—Perfumes, Sachets, Atomizers, Powder Electra, Exquisite Perfumes. 542 5th Ave.

BRITISH SHELL BELGIAN COAST

Squadron Bombards German Posts for More than Two Hours.

FRENCH ARTILLERY WRECKS TRENCHES

Wins Duel of Heavy Guns in Alsace—Mine and Grenade Combats Continue.

London, Nov. 30.—German positions on the Belgian coast from Zeebrugge to Ostend were bombarded for two hours this morning by a British squadron, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

On the rest of the Western front there has been little activity except for the usual cannonade. In Alsace the French guns shattered German trenches in the valley of the Fecht.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office in Paris:

The day has been one of rain, mist and thaw in Champagne. Beyond the usual cannonade nothing has been reported on the entire front other than grenade fighting in Artois, in the region of Loos, and in Alsace, where effective firing by our artillery shattered enemy trenches to the north of Muehlbach, in the valley of the Fecht.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was a bombardment of our front in the direction of Ramscapelle, Pervyse, Oudstuyvekenskerke, Oostkerke, the south of Dixmude, Oudecapelle, Noordschoote and Pypegaale. Our batteries bombarded the German front in the direction of Eessen, Woumen and Bixschoote.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

German Army Headquarters gave out this statement:

Fighting activity was limited today to artillery duels, bomb throwing and mining warfare at several points.

NORTHCLIFFE WARNED TO CURB HIS PAPERS

"Stronger Measures" Otherwise, Home Secretary Hints.

London, Nov. 30.—Sir John A. Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, served notice on Lord Northcliffe today in the House of Commons that if the "gentler way" heretofore pursued to induce his newspapers to stop the "continual fouling of his own nest" did not prove effective, it was "perfectly possible to take stronger measures."

"I do not know Lord Northcliffe," said the Home Secretary, "but he appears to be a gentleman with the curious habit of itching to destroy the things he has made. Like the prophets of Baal, he leaps on the altars he has made. We in this country know how to estimate the value of these jaundiced prints, but they are a disappointment to our allies and a source of disgust to neutrals."

The subject arose over an attack by the Northcliffe papers on Sir John Simon in consequence of a reply the latter recently made to a question in the House of Commons in which the Home Secretary intimated that utterances in "The Times" were quoted gleefully by newspapers in hostile countries and were proving harmful to the national interests. "The Times" insinuated that the whole matter was a conspiracy to injure the newspaper, and to-day Sir John made a personal explanation to the Commons, alleging and quoting instances to show how the Harmsworth papers had put out "a constant stream of material of a depressing tendency, which was eagerly seized upon by Germany. "In one week in October," he added, "'The Cologne Gazette' on four days made use of material to show that the British people were disunited and beaten."

CANADA'S WAR LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

25,000 Applicants Offer More than Double Amount Asked.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 30.—The $50,000,000 Canadian domestic war loan has been subscribed twice over. The Finance Department announced that, although the loan closed to-day, there were still to be received subscriptions placed with banks in distant parts of the country. More than twenty-five thousand separate subscriptions were received. Finance Minister White issued the following statement:

"There will be no financial disturbance or derangement of business by reason of the war loan. All the money received on account of subscriptions will be left on deposit for the credit of the Minister of Finance with the several banks from which it is withdrawn by the depositors. The instalment payments are spread over six months, and the total amount raised by the loan will be spent in Canada, raising, equipping and sending forward Canadian troops. It is not generally known that 80 per cent of all the Canadian expenditure to date has been spent in Canada.

"The successful flotation of the war loan will enable the Minister of Finance to assist to a still greater extent the temporary financing of the shell committee for the Imperial Treasury.

"Up to date the Canadian government has advanced a total of $57,772,000 in temporary advances to the imperial government to pay for orders placed in Canada by the shell committee. These advances have been from time to time repaid by the Imperial Treasury."

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BALKAN DELAYS ALARM ALLIES

Continued from page 1

have slowed owing to the wintry weather.

The Serbians, unless followed into Albania, will in time probably reappear as a rejuvenated army, for it is said that 250,000 of them, including soldiers and civilians, have taken refuge there and that they have saved all their mountain batteries and a portion of their field guns. Also included in this number are all the youths who can fill the gaps when equipment reaches them from the Adriatic.

Monastir was formally surrendered to the Bulgarians on Monday, according to an Athens dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph."

On Sunday Colonel Vassitch, the Serbian commander, informed the Greek Consul of his intention to surrender the city without fighting, in order to avoid useless bloodshed. A commission composed of the Greek and Rumanian consuls and high priests was appointed to negotiate with the Bulgars as to the handing over of the city, and the commission went to the headquarters of the nearest Bulgar army for a conference.

The capture of Prisrend, the last important city held by the Serbs in the north, with 3,000 prisoners, is claimed for the Bulgarians by Berlin. This is not borne out, however, by the Austrian official report, which remarks that "the Bulgarians are approaching Prisrend."

Southwest of Mitrovitza General von Kolvess's army is still pursuing the Serbians. West of the Sitnica General von Gallwitz took 1,000 prisoners, says Berlin, which also records a defeat for the Montenegrins.

The unavailing efforts of the Serbians to prevent the Bulgarians from advancing on Monastir are described in a Havas dispatch received to-day from Salonica. It says that the battle along the Carassou River, north of Monastir, began on Friday morning and continued for twenty-four hours. It centred around a bridge at a crossing on the route to Monastir. The Serbians were compelled to retire, and made unsuccessful efforts to blow up this bridge before falling back.

The Bulgarians continued their advance, and yesterday, the correspondent says, fighting occurred on the heights near Monastir. Colonel Vassitch, commander of the Serbian forces at Monastir, who once captured the city from the Turks, is said to have announced his purpose to carry on the fighting, even in the streets of the town. The Serbian forces there consist of only 3,000 men.

"Bad weather continues on the French front in Serbia, making operations impossible," says a Havas dispatch from Salonica, dated Monday. "The question of supplying the troops with provisions has been preoccupying the belligerents for the last three days.

Bulgars Reach Mrzen.

"A French reconnoitring party brought back word that the Bulgarians had reached Mrzen, on the right bank of the Cerna River.

"No attack on Monastir was made by the Bulgarians yesterday."

Final solution of negotiations of the Entente Powers with the Greek government has been further delayed, it is reported, pending reply of the Allies to the Greek proposal to permit the respective general staffs to define the military features of the Allies' requirements in Macedonia.

"The basis of Greece's reply is a neutrality which will continue benevolent to the Entente as long as the sovereign rights of Greece are not infringed and no restrictions of a military character are imposed," telegraphs the Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

Hope for Agreement.

"Greece argues that, with Salonica and its railway communications in the hands of the Allies, Greek forces will be deprived of their only adequate provisioning base. There is no indication that the Entente will modify its original demands, but both the government and diplomats are hopeful of a satisfactory result."

A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"In well informed circles the feeling is that the situation cannot remain as it is, and it is understood that an effort will be made by representatives of the Entente Powers to obtain clearer and more precise indications of the intentions of the Greek government than were contained in the latest answer of the latter.

"A false report from Paris circulated here, that the Allies intended to abandon Salonica, is thought to have had the effect of delaying the satisfaction sought by France and Great Britain."

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued at Vienna says:

Southwest of Priboj we repulsed the Montenegrins toward Plevje. On the frontier southwest of Mitrovitza the Austro-Hungarian troops surprised a Serbian rear guard, capturing 200 men.

The Bulgarians are approaching Prisrend.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Berlin gave out this statement:

At Rudnik, to the southwest of Mitrovitza, enemy forces have been driven back by parts of General von Koevess's army at this point; and to the west of the Sitnica River about 1,000 prisoners were taken by General von Gallwitz.

Bulgarian forces took Prisrend on November 28. They captured more than 3,000 prisoners and eight cannon.

MONTENEGRIN OFFICIAL.

The Montenegrin War Office gave out this statement:

On November 28 the enemy succeeded in retaking Foftcha Metelka and Pricpoli. In the course of the combat we took fifty-four prisoners, of whom one was an officer. There is no change on the other fronts.

Premier Pachitch and members of the Serbian Cabinet arrived on November 28 at Scutari, which will be the seat of government.

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